ADVERTISING DIRECTORY. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE FOUND UNDER THEIR RESPECTIVE HEADS, AS FOLLOWS: FIRST PAGE. SECOND PAGE SECOND PAGE.

Lecture Notices. Dry Goods.

Special Notices. Hals. Ensurance.

Political Notices. Jeneiry Sening Machanes.

Wanted. Clothing. Magnetic Powder.

Lost. Chamiltery Telegraph

Rearding. Selection Optical. Want Place: Oost. Telegraph Optical
Bearding Real Estate Optical
New Publications. For Sale. Third PAGE.
Sales by Auction Houses, & To Let.
Amusements Instruction Legal Notices. Medical
Legal Notices
Corporation Notic
Proposals Vancy Goods....

MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY .-Death in his wars, wields coughs, estarrhs,
Colde, sathmas, leftenzas;
With these sharp swords he cuts life's cord,
And swells the graveyard census.
But there's a way his course to stay,
And make the lungs impervious,
With candy sold (worth more than gold)
By friendly Mrs. Jervis, 366 Broadway, and by drugte generally.

gists generally.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS NEAR UNIONsquare.—For sale, three pleasantly situated Lots on south aide of Eighteenth-st. between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, 165 feet from Broadway. Terms liberal. Apply to H. C. Adams, 41 Janucey Court, Wall-st. 31 St*-GOLDSMITH'S Classes, at 289 Broad-

way, seem to be an attraction too great for even this terriweather to overcome. His rooms were yesterday crowd with applicants, assious to register their names for Cheap Classes before they close. DR. ROGERS'S SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

DR. ROGERS'S SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,
TAR AND CANCHALAGUA.—We are pleased to learn that the
above celebrated medicine has become a standard article
for the cure of Coughs, Ceide, Influenzas and all other
Throat and Lang Complaints, tending to Consumption.
But we do not see how it could be otherwise, as it is prepared by an educated physician, is prompt in its action, always safe, and will cure the worst coid or cough as surely
as it is taken. We know this is strong language, but the
facts fully warrant the assertion.
[N. Y. Dispatch, March 17, 1850.
For sale at the Depot, Gothic Hall, 316 Broad way, and by
all the City retail Druggists. Price, in large bottles, \$1; or
three bottles for \$2.50.

THE GRAND GIFT CARNIVAL .- We have THE GRAND GIFT CARNIVAL.—We have to he given at Tripler Hall pext Monday Evening. February 3, will outshine any similar filte ever given in New-York. The decorations—the vestusemblage of historic fantastic, and dramatic characters—the fine music—and the brilliantly lighted hall—one of the largest and most beautiful in the world—will render the spectace one to be remembered and talked of for a lifetime. The plan of this grand event is unique, and liberal beyond all precedent—each ticket being accompanied by a check entiting the holder to two dollars worth of articles from Tuttle's Emporium, 345 Broadway. The evening's entertainment literally costs nothing.

[Morning Star.

wish the Trade of the South and West, can advertise in the best Southern and Western papers at V. B. Palmer's Ad-vertising Agency.

WATTS'S Nervous Antidote takes in the whole range of Nervous Afflictions, all of which it is guaranteed to cure. The worst stages of Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, St. Vitus Dance, &c. Be sure the disease arises from the Nervos and it will cure you. It is so positive in its effects, that all that is requisite to convince people of its mighty power over the nerves, is to take one to a spoomfol Can be had at all respectable Chemist's. \$1 per hottle: \$3 per dozen. Dépôt 102 Nassau-st.

A RARE LUXURY .- (WINSLOW'S) PRE-A MARE LUXURY.— (WINSLOWS) TRE-PARED GREEN CORN, put up in small cases, hermetrically sealed. This article is as fresh as when taken from the field, gathered in its full milk and retaining all its original sweetness and flavor. Persons baving used this article, stamp it as the greatest fluxury of the season. Sold by E. H. Conn. grocer, 430 Broadway, agent for New-York City. 129 5:eod*

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Half, 131 Nassau-at near the Park.

YEAS AND NAYS IN THE HOUSE.

Passage of the Amended Deficiency Bill. Washington, Jan. 29 .- The following is the vote on the Deficiency bill, as amended. The bill ap. propriated \$1,300,000 to supply the deficiency in

the appropriations for the present fiscal year:
YEAS—Messra Albertson, Anderson, Ashe, Averett, Bayly, Beale, Bokee, Botth, Bowdon, Bowle, Boyd, Brack, Brigge, Brisbin, Brooks, Brown, of Miss; Brown, of Ia; Bullard, Burrows, Burt, Butler, Cabell, Cable, G. A. Caidwell, J. P. Caldwell, Campbell, Cartter, Clingman, Cobb, Colcock, Conger, Danlel, Danner, Deberry, Dimnitck, Disney, Dunham, Edmundson, Ewing, Featherston, Fitch, Fowier, Fuller, Gentry, Cerry, Gliddings, Goosdenow, Gorman, Gott. Gould, Green, Hall, Hamilton, Haralson, Harlan, Harris, of Tt., Haymond, Hibbard, Hilliard, Hoagland, Holladay, Houston, Howard, Inge, Jackson, of Ga; Johnson, of Tenn; Johnson, of Ack; Jones, Julian, Ksufinna, James G. King, John A. King, La Sere, Leffler, Littlefield, Joh Mann Marshall, Mason. McClermand, McDomald, of Ia; McDowell, of Va; McGaughey, McKissooz, McLanahan, McLane, McLean, McMullen, McQueen, Mesnel, Miller, of Otto, Millson, Morris, Morse, Morten, Newell, Olds, Orr, Oudaw, Parker, Peasice, Peck, Penn, Phelps, Petter, Powel, Putnar, Rezpolds, Richardson, Risley, Robinson, Root, Rose, Ross, Rumsey, Savage, Sawtelle, Schermethern, Sedon, Shasppard, Silvester, Sprague; Statton, of Tenn, Stanton, of Expanyler, Thomas, James Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Turman, Underfull, Venabe, Walten, Waltock, Waltans, Wilmot, Wright, Vonng,—145.

Nays—Messra Alexander, Allen, Ashmun, Bennett, Calvin, Gasey, Chandier, Clarke, Cole, Growell, Dickey, Dixon, Doty, Duncan, Eliot, A. Evens, N. Evans, Freedley, Grinnell, Halloway, Hammond, Hampton, Hay, Heary, Howe, Hunter, W. T. Jeckson, Kerr, G. O. King, Levin, H. Mann, Matteson, Meacham, D. F. Miller, Moore, Nelson, Ogle, Otts, Ower, Pinnan, Read, Robbins, Rockwell, Rackett, Scherek, Stanty, Strong, James Thompson, John B. Thompson, Tuck, Van Dyke, Vinton, White and Woodward—54.

Assent on Northern McGannell, Balloway, Hammond, Ham, Willer, Moore, Nelson, Ogle, Otts, Ower, Pinnan, Read, Robbins, Rockwell, Rackett, Scherek, Stanty, Strong, James Thompson, John B. Thompson, Tuck, Van Dyke the appropriations for the present fiscal year:

ward—54.
ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Alston, Andrews, Baker, Bay, Bell, Bingham, Bissell, Rowlin, Buel, Cleveland,
Cotwin, Duer, Durkee, Gilbert, Gilmore, Hackett, W. Hebard, Holmes, Hubbard, James L. Johnson, Preston King,
McWillie, Morehead, Morrison, Phoenix, John C. Schoolcraft, A. Hamilton Stephens, Thaddeus Stevens. Sweetsor
and Toombs—29.

Post Office Operations. The POSTMASTER GENERAL has established the following new Post Offices for the week ending January 25, 1351

Office.	County.	State.	Postmaster.
Winter Harbor	Hancock	Me	Tim. Stewart.
South Sangerville.	Piscataquis	**	Moses Gilman.
Bakeraville,	Litchfield	Conn.	Anthony Baker.
East Hampton	Parameter		
Lake	Middlesex		M W Comstock.
Hecin Works	Quelda	N. Y.	Ralph B. Shelley
Sullivanville	Chemung		Edward Wing.
Franklin Falls	Frankin	100	John Steares.
Sparta	Livingston	***	John McNair.
Edinburgh	Mercer	N. J.	R. R. Rogers.
Van Hiseville	Do	++	Ab'm. Van Hise.
Dutch Neck	Do	33%	John S. Robins.
Chipana	Newcastle	Del	W. B. McGrone.
Freeland	Baltimore	Md	Jas.F. Gemmill.
Clearaville	Bedford	Pa	John L Grove.
Wer.ordsburgh	Fulton	**	J. L. Stevens.
Leesport	Berke	**	G. W. Althouse.
Little Gap	Carbon	4.0	Jos. J. Albright.
Paradise Valley.	Monroe	**	David Edinger.
Rousseau	Morgan	Ohio.	James Sopher.
Maple Grove	Knex	1.4	Rich'd. Roberts.
Fallsburgh	Kent	Mich.	John M. Waters
Aquia	Stafford	Va	Geo.H. Cockrell
Randelph Macon	Promise programmes.	100000	
Co lege	Mecklenburg .	**	David Duncan.
Pliny	Putnam	***	M. P. Brow.
Toomsborough	Winkinson	Ga	W. F. Sandford.
Winfield	Columbia		V. M. Barnen
Stow's Ferry	Tallapo wa	Ala	Joel Stow.
Mount Isabel	De Soto	Mtss.	L. W. Stewart.
Mustang	Lavacca	Texas	Maryland Jones
Fitz Heary	Conway	Ark	T. W. Venable.
Hale's Mills	Fentress	Tenn.	J. D. Hale.
McHargue's Mills	Knex	Ky	W. McHargues.
Winona	Trimble	100	Jas. H. Turger.
Hiteaville	Coles	133	H. H. Pinnell.
	Lucirde	Mo	John McElvoy.
Logan	And the same of th	COLUMN NA	PARTIE SECTION.

Haydenaviile Cal... JC Higgiuboth'm Discontinuen.—Polk, Washington Co. Wis; Isthmus-Dane Co. Wis.

RAMES GHANGED.—Townsend Lincoln Co. Me. name changed to Southport; East Thomasion, Lincoln Co. Me. name changed to Rockland; Sparts, Livingston Co. N. Y. name changed to North Sparts; Brakeleyville, Monroc Co. Pa. name changed to Analomink; Lindsay's Turn Out, Al-bemaric Co. Pa. name changed to Bentiroglis; Boffalo Run, Munroc Co. Va. name changed to Mouth of Indian.

NEW-ORLEANS .- A large public meeting was held at New-Orleans on the 20th inst. to devise means for re-building the St. Charles Hotel. The Delta warmly opposes such a gigantic establish-

ment, and says:
The times are evil in New Orleans; there is no denying that on all sides decay is visible; real property has ceased to be desirable; labor will not command living wages. Our mechanics have been pressed down on all sides; the encouragement that is their due is withheld; our shopkeopers are overborne by taxes, heavy in amount and innumerable in form; our commission merchants innumerable in form; our commission marchants have their best efforts paralyzed for the want of reasonable bank facilities to meet the accruing obligations of the season. It behooves us all, then, to discard pride, prejudice and senseless love of display, and inquire whether the present is not capable of amelioration; and whether it is not better, more patrictic, that forty should live in comfort, than that one should acquire a princely fortune, and that one too, holding no fellowship with us.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 31.

Chestnot sis. PHILADELPRIA, and at Scollay's Suliding, Boston, is the authorized agent to receive advertisements in those cities for The New-York Tribune.

In Cougress, Yesterday,

In the SENATE, a number of reports and resolutions were offered, among them one by Mr. Mason, directing inquiry into the propriety of paying the owners of the Amistad negroes the value of those men as slaves. The California Land Bill was then debated, but no vote taken.

In the House, a debate occurred on the Senate Bill providing a retired list for disabled officers in the Army and Marine Corps, in which Messrs. Burt, Giddings and John A. King took part, Mr. Gippings alone opposing the bill, which was finally laid on the table. The New-York and San Francisco Branch Mint Bill was next debated by Messrs. Chandler and Van DYKE, Mr. CHANDLER opposing the New-York Branch Mint altogether, and Mr. VAN DYKE proposing, by way of compromise, that the new Mint should be established at Jersey City. No vote was taken. The debate on this bill is to be closed at

A Market for Mind. The most fruitful, beneficent idea of our age is that which contemplates an Organization of Industry, whereby every human being able and willing to do anything useful shall have an unfailing opportunity therefor secured to him, while those who as yet have no such capacity shall be enabled surely and promptly to acquire it. We have endured and sacrificed somewhat for this idea, and mean to do more for it-No matter whether this or that particular mode of accomplishing the end should prove the right or the wrong one, the end itself must be achieved. It lies directly in the path on which the Human Race must advance to that condition of general intelligence, independence and happiness which prophets, poets and sages have foreseen for which philanthropists have lived and martyrs dled.

Thus far, while something has been done and a good deal said in behalf of the Organization of Manual Labor on some system of mutual helpfulness and self-support, little attention or thought has been directed to the Organization of Intellectual Force on the same basis. And yet there is no class which suffers more for want of organization than that of Inventors and Literary Men. If a new invention equal in value to the Steam-Engine, were made to-morrow by a poor man, (and inventions mainly proceed from this class,) it is quite as likely to starve him to death as to enrich him, and more likely to keep him bankrupt than to secure him a competence. His prospect is at best a lottery, in which the blanks immensely outnumber the prizes. In Literature, it is still worse. An unknown author who should write a poem equal to Paradise Lost or Childe Harold would have great difficulty in finding a publisher who would accept the copyright as a gift, and might esteem himself fortunate if he should. While the world wretched in diction and slip-shod in grammar, the best thoughts and the best thinkers of the age can with difficulty find audience. The man of ideas and of purpose is naturally reserved and silent with regard to the merits of his own productions; if not really self-distrustful, he is reluctant to show them up to be judged and prized by any portly individual who is able to look from the inside across a bookseller's counter; so his manuscript lies neglected in his drawer, while voluble and brazen common-place puts forth volume after volume, and pushes them to a second or third

There is palpable, urgent need of a Literary Exchange, wherein the products of the brain may be gauged and tested by other than parental or incompetent judgment-where the cultivated intellect may find, if not employment, at least a certainty that for him there is no employment .-Now, thousands waste years in fruitless authorship who ought to and should have been told at the outset that there is no hope for them in that field. A simple Literary Tribunal of decided and acknowledged capacity, which, for a fair consideration, would examine and pronounce judgment on all manuscripts which might be submitted to them, would be of immense service. A simple intimation from such a source that a particular work did not indicate the qualities which would be likely to attract public favor, would often decide the future course of the author, when fifty booksellers' verdicts would never affect him. Such an Organization as we are contemplating should have its agents to negotiate in behalf of anthors for the publication of their works on fair terms, and its office, where all seeking employment as Editors, Writers, or in any ntellectual capacity, may learn what chance there is for obtaining it, and on what terms it may be procured. If this agency did no other good than to show the hundreds seeking such employment that there is no earthly chance for them, it would still be of far-reaching utility.

-The nucleus of such an Organization, we are happy to learn, has already been formed in this city, and an office for it taken in Broadway. We shall not here stop to consider the particular plan of this Organization, for we do not expect perfection at the outset. We rejoice that any such movement has been set on foot, and will

make suggestions for its improvement when it is fairly in operation. We hope in time to see an Organization of Literary Men on a purely Republican basis-the agents, critics, &c. to be chosen by the vote of all interested. But for the present we welcome any approximation to the desired end, and give it our heartiest support.

Intervention in behalf of South American

To the Editor of The Tribune: New-York, Jan 25, 1851. In your paper of the 9th inst. there is an article entitled "England in Central America," the concluding portion of which, it strikes me, is calculated to convey an impression different probably from

that which you intended. The following sentence will serve as an example:-"The whole assumption that we will flog any European Nation which extends her away on this Continent, when no tresty with this Country is violated thereby, is simply gas, having no foundation in fact nor in right, and is utterly onworthy of a Nation which does not choose to say more than it is prepared to make good."

I believe Mr. Editor that the characteristics of the country of the country

I believe, Mr. Editor, that there is a "higher law" than the law of treaties, which should regulate the affairs of Nations as of individuals. I balieve there is a law obligatory alike upon Nations as upon individuals to protect the weak from the aggressions of the strong. When France invaded Republican Rome, this law should have been invoked for the protection of the latter; and the Nations which looked on and witnessed the destruction of Roman Liberty, were participants in the guilt of that heinous act.

So of Hungary. The law of Nations and the law of Morality made resistance to the Russian invasion a duty obligatory upon every civilized Government at least in Europe. Should Switzerland, even now threatened, be invaded by the lesgued despots of Europe, is there no 'higher law' than that of 'Treaties' on which Switzer land could appeal to Humanity for support? I contend that there is. And the same principles which I would apply to Rome, to Hungary, and to Switzerland, I would also apply to Central America Nay, these principles apply with much greater force to the last named country than to either Rome or Hungary; and for this reason, that the States of Central America have long been recognized among the family of civilized nations, and are consequently entitled to the protection of international law. None of them, I admit, is as important or interesting, generally speaking, as Rome or Hungary, but the principle involved is the same. Indeed, the case, as re gards the Central American States, is much gards the Central American States, is information stronger than as regards the others. For, you are aware that in Europe there are certain treaties binding down the respective Governments to maintain a certain order of things. No such treaties bind our Government. The case, then, presents itself to us in this simple form—Can we, with honor or rather without should dishour. with honor, or rather without absolute dishonor, permit a powerful nation to come here and trampermit a powerful nation to come here and trample upon these little Republics, seize their territory, and blockade their ports? Pat all treaties out of the way, I ask if there be no law to which these States can appeal? If you decide not, there is Chaos come sgain, and "might makes right" must become the motto of the nations. But, I fondly hope, you did not mean to convey the impression which many, I regret to say, have derived from the concluding portion of your article. Your paper has been conspicuous for its advocacy of the cause of European Democracy. Can are more effectually serve that cause than by giving to the Nations of Europe the example of a country governed, in the conduct of its international affairs by the principles of Justice, Morality and Truth? Yours, with great respect. Yours, with great respect, A DAILY READER.

Our correspondent's last question covers and clears the whole ground. We cannot more effectually aid the cause of Universal Freedom than by regulating our own International conduct by "the principles of Justice, Morality and Truth." But that is precisely what we failed to do in our late invasion and partition of the Republic of Mexico, whereby we deprived ourselves for evermore of any right to set up and act upon the policy of Intervention advocated by our 'Reader.' If we have a right to overflows with books devoid of ideas, invade another country, slaughter her defenders, capture her chief towns and compel her to surrender one-third of her territory to save her National existence, because (as we allege) our citizens trading to her ports or within her borders have been despoiled by her Government or citizens, then Great Britain and all other Nations have that same right with reference to all countries against which she can plausibly allege similar grievances-and there will never be a lack of such on the part of a commercial power like Great Britain or the U. States whose citizens trade to and in a semi-civilized country like Mexico or the States south of her dominion. Had we treated Mexico as we would have Great Britain treat the chaotic Central American States, we might have interposed in their behalf with great moral power; but now we could utter no word in their behalf that would not be a stinging condemnation of

our own course. Our correspondent has certainly misunstood us if he has tried to understand us as favoring any other Foreign Policy than that established by George Washington. In every case of a Foreign People struggling for Independence or Liberty, we would have our Government extend to them all the moral support and sympathy consistent with relations of general amity; we would have it acknowledge their independence as soon as their actual condition will permit such a step; and we would have our citizens contribute of their abundance to feed and clothe the children of the Patriots who must leave their fields untilled, their flocks untended, to fight for their natural rights. We would aid such a people just as our Country did aid the South American Republics in their struggles to shake off the Spanish yoke, and the people of Greece in their desperate resistance to the barbarous and cruel bondage of the Tarks-or as we were willing to help the People of Ireland had they seen fit in 1848 to imitate the general example of Europe and strike for the right of Self-Government. But for our Country to involve itself in the struggle of another People for Liberty, we hold to be wrong in principle, perilous in policy, and useless in practice.

'In native awords and native ranks The only hope of Freedom dwells,' and it is rarely that a People can be liber-

-We do not suppose there is the least

ated or preserved from bondage by Foreign

danger of Great Britain swallowing the Central American States, or any of them. If her statesmen can fool them into selling her their raw products and taking nearly every description of fabric of her in payment, she can make a great deal more out of them in a state of Political Freedom than in one of Colonial dependence. Judging from her success with the United States, we presume that she can, either by favorable Tariffs, by bribing their officers of Customs, or by outright Smuggling, do pretty much what she pleases with them in the way of Trade, and that will content her. The fact that she has so recently and cordially entered into the Nicaragua Treaty with us. is conclusive on the main point. Great Britain, like other Nations, may violate a Treaty when her interest dictates, but she does not make Treaties on purpose to violate them, when she gains nothing by making them which she did not previously possess. The real difficulty is that the Central American States, which ought to form one united and powerful confederacy, are divided, distrustful, hostile, and therefore feeble, and almost ripe for soliciting and falling under Foreign dominion. Some of them to-day are inclined to surrender their independence in fact to Great Britain, others to the United States. We rejoice that both countriesstand pledged tor efuse the tempting but dangerous proffer. [Ed. Trib.

Election of President and Vice President by the People. WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Jan. 18.

Sin: Your proposal to elect the next President directly by the people, certainly and no mistake, scems to have a sad defect. You propose that each voter should head his party elector lists with his first choice for President and Vice President, with the understanding that the Electors should give their votes to the candidates who had received the greatest support. That, certainly, can be binding but for each State, individually. If Ohio should give her plurality to Cass or Scott, her Electors would be in duty bound to give that State's vote for those candidates, no matter what other States have done. And if then no single pair of candidates have the absolute majority of all the Electoral Votes of the thirty one States, would we not be again in the same difficulty from which you would preserve us?

Or am I mistaken in assuming that each set of

Electors would be bound to give their State's vote to the persons who received the greatest support in that very State?

AMICUS.

Reply.

Of course, you are all in a fog of your own making. Our proposition was to let the voters of each party designate the choice of such party for President and Vices President, instead of having it made for them by a Caucus or National Convention. We want to state on our ballot the men we personally prefer for those exalted stations, and have our vote count one in settling the party preference: and we are willing that the choice which shall thus be made by the Whigs of the whole Union shall be decisive as to the vote of all the Whig Electors-not those of a single State only. If the voters of each State were to decide by themselves the course of the Electors from that State, then the almost inevitable result would be a distraction of Electoral Votes and an Election by the House. That is just what we would avoid; and we see no better way than to let a plurality of the Whig votes select the Whig candidate, and so with the hostile parties. In other vords, we would supersede caucuses, logrolling and Convention-packing by the direct, unembarrassed and conclusive vote of the whole People. Why not?

[Ed. Tribune. Rhode Island Senntorial Election.

The following are the ballotings in the Rhode Island Legislature yesterday, as reported by the telegraph :

Charles T. James, (Opp.)... 36 36
John Whipple, (Whig)... 33 32
James F. Simmons, (do)... 23 18
Alfred Bosworth, (do)... - 11
Scattering... 8 4 10

Thus on the eighth ballot Gen. JAMES was elected by one majority. These figures show how it was done. Whig votes have given Rhode Island an Opposition Senator.

Finances of the United States.

An official statement of the RECEIPTS AND Ex-PENDITURES of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1850, will be found in the Whig Alma-

nac for 1851-together with the Estimates for 1851 and 1852, as contained in the late Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. An account of the Domestic Exports and Imports for the year ending 30th June, 1850, is also added; and the general statement of the PUBLIC DEBT of the United States concludes the article.

LAW REFORM IN ENGLAND .- The London Correspondent of The Albion writes as follows under date of Dec. 20:

I can assure such of your readers as happen to be interested in our Law Reforms, that a thorough cleansing of the Augean stable of Law procedure is about to be effected here; and although we probably shall not yet go quite as far as the State of New York has done, a great approach to the practice on your side will be made ere long. I have seen the heads of the alterations proposed by the Commissioners, and can safely pronounce them too sweeping to be carried out in their in-tegrity; but much of them will no doubt be en-forced, enough to force big tears of despair from the old practitioners who remember the days of ion. Stare super antiquas vias trita via tuta, and so on, will soon cease to be proverbs. Among other things, all forms of action and technical pleading are to be abolished.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE .- We are in receipt of Cape of Good Hope papers to Dec. 10 They are full of accounts of Kaffir threats and outrages, but we see no indication of any new

NEW JOURNAL AT WASHINGTON .- The Wesh. ington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot states the following

In the course of two or three weeks, a daily paper is to be established in this city, [Washing-ton,] which will carry the flag of freedom and in-,] which will carry the flag of freedom and in dependence at its editorial must head, and dare to do its duty. It will give a warm and cordial support to President Fillmore's Administration, just so far as its editors believe the Administration, to be right, and no further.

The new paper will be published by John H. Voorbees, Esq late of the Jersey City Telegraph.

NEW-HAMPSHIEE .- Owing to the political de. velopments made in this State, our exchanges in that quarter have become quite interesting. Our last Concord Patriot contains a rather long correspondence between several members of the Old Hunker regency at the Capital, denying that they forced Rev. Mr. Atwood (their candidate for Governor) to stultify himself on the Slavery question, and affirming that he signed Letter No. 2 of his own free will, after a secret consultation with those distinguished political leaders, Gen. Franklin Pierce, and his brother, Col. H. D. Pierce, Col. Perkins Gale, &c. As the correspondence don't amount to much, it is hardly worth recapitulating, seeing that Mr. Atwood now adheres to the prrinciples laid down in "Letter No. 1," which we have already published. In this correspondence is found a certificate of two Hunkers, (Messrs, Mace Moulton and Wm A. Putney,) certifying that on the 14th of December they had a private conversation with Mr. Atwood, and that he was perfectly willing to stand by the Compromise Measures as a whole, although there were some features in them which he did not approve. This story clashes with the certificate of Messrs. Smith, Leeds, &c. who had previously conferred with Mr. A. and had published that he leaned altogether to Free Soil principles. Three other Hunkers (Messrs. W. H. Gilmore, T. P. Pierce and B. F. Ayer.) corroborate the first story, and Mr. Gilmore states that Mr. Atwood told him, Dec, 19, thathe was decidedly opposed to all further agitation of Slavery. As Mr. Atwood has subsequently explained that he still adheres to his Free Soil professions, these pretended " conversations" are not of much value. The Oppos tion State Committee was to meet at Concord on Thursday, to consult upon the case of Mr. Atwood, and the New-Hampshire Patriot says it only carries Mr. A.'s name until relieved from it by a State Convention or Committee. The Fugitive Slave Law begins to work with the 'De-mocracy' of the Granite State rather curiously, and thoroughly exposes the 'nationality' of some

-ANTHONY COLEY is the Whig candidate for Congress in the IId District, now represented by Charles H. Peaslee, Opp. who voted for the Fugitive Slave Law, and is a candidate for re election. Ask Fowler is the Free Soil nominee.

THE TARIFF.-The following are the proposed modifications of the existing Tariff offered as an amendment to the Deficiency Bill, in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, by Mr. STRONG :

amendment to the Deficiency Bill, in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, by Mr. Strassa:

And be it further cacted, That on and after the first day of April next, the duties required by law to be levied, collected, and paid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the States, shall be assessed on the market value thereof, with the addition of such charges as are now imposed by law, at the time and place of export, provided that upon all descriptions of iron, upon machinery made wholly or in part of iron, and upon anchors, chain cables and anvils, the duties shall be assessed upon the average prices, with charges added, which like descriptions of iron tore in the principal ports of the country whence timported, during the teu fiscal years immediately preceding the year of importation, such values and charges to be ascertained and declared by the Secretary of the Treasury as the basis for each succeeding fiscal year.

Shi. 2. And be it further emated. That, on and after the first day of April next, the duties upon window glass and itisseed oil shall be thirty per cent, and upon all descriptions of iron; upon machinery made wholly or in part of iron, and upon chain cables, anchors and anvils, the duties shall be forty per cent provided that any excess of duties imposed by this act on any railroad iron imported for the use of such railroad, within one year after the passage of this act, shall be remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, on satisfactory proof being furnished that such iron was so imported and faid down.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, on and after the first day of April next, the duties upon all cordage and yarn composed wholly or in part of homp or grass, upon all mscufactures composed wholly or in part of homp or grass, upon all mscufactures composed wholly or in part of homp or grass, upon all mscufactures of April next, the duties upon all cordage and yarn composed wholly or in part of homp or grass, upon all mscufactured, and raw usgar.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted.

Treasury.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the periods during which, by existing laws, imports deposited in public warehouses may be withdrawn for immediate exportation or consumption, be and the same are hereby extended to

three years.

[On Wednesday this amendment was decided to be out of order, and it was not received.

MESSES. EDITORS-It is not surprising that there should be an intense feeling existing rela-tive to the above named steamer, which has been at sea, (unless she has made some foreign port) one month. The probabilities, however, are, after being out some days, she met with an acci-dent, and after a trial of some few days, her com-mander abandoned the idea of beating to the Westward, and under canvass has made his way for some port, where he can repair damages, and fit his vessel for a successful prosecution of his voyage. The steamers comprising the Collins are built to be propelled almost exclusively by steam. They have no "bow-sprit," and if deprived of the use of steam, could derive no benefit from "jibs," which in beating, would be of essential service. On their "foremast." they carry a "fore-sail, fore top sail, and fore-top-gal lant sail.' and these, with a "fore-main, and miz zen-tri-sail," is all the canvass they spread.

I do not think the "Atlantic" could beat from

. 37. (say half the distance from Liverpool to New-York) to the last named port in 50 days. I do not think, however, that Capt. West would make the attempt. He would put his ship about, and run for Bristol or Plymouth, where at one of the ports, I have no doubt, she now is. The "Atlantic," like her sister ships, is not inferior in strength to any vessel ever built. I do not think there is the most remote probability that the ship has foundered—neither do I think she has been destroyed by fire, for they have on board these steamers facilities for flooding the ship with water within a space of ten minutes. She may have come in contact with an iceberg, or with another vessel-but the probabilities are as I have before stated, and the arrival of the "Canada" this week, will probably bring news of her asfety. Even if the "Atlantic" should not be heard

from by the "Canada," there will be no cause for alarm, or no more than now exists. Suppose she Suppose she had met with an accident eight days out from Liverpool, she would then be (giving her nine knots an hour, which is good speed in the dead of Winter.) 1,728 miles from port. One day would be lost in trying to beat westward, taking off her floats, &c. and supposing she should on the tenth day alter her course toward England, and for fourteen days average five knots an hour, which is all or more than she could do, this would enable her to arrive back in 23 days. The "Canada" would have been out two days, and more than probable would not see her. I am almost certain we shall soon hear of her safety. MEXICAN CLAIMS .- Washington, Wednesday,

Jan. 29, 1851 - The Board met according to adjournment. Present, all the members.—The me-morial of John C. Jones, claiming for losses by the seizure and detention of the brig Lorries, being up for consideration, with the proofs and documents connected therewith, the Board came to an opinion that the claim was valid against the Republic of Mexico, and that the same be allowed accordingly, the amount to be awarded subject to the fature action of the Board. That of Alpheus B. Thompson, claiming as supercargo of the brig Lorriet, for his detention in California, from 1833 to 1837, and injuries thereby, being next taken up for consideration, with the proofs and documents connected therewith, the Board came to an opision that the claim set forth was valid against the Republic of Mexico, and that the same be allowed accordingly; the amount to be awarded subject to future action of the Board. be awarded subject to future action of the Board. That of William Bevas, principal owner of schooner Vigilant, claiming for seizure and confiscation on the coast of Yucatan in 1843, being taken up for consideration, with the proofs and documents connected therewith, the Board came to an opinion that the claim set forth was not valid against the Republic of Mexico, and that the same be rejected accordingly. The memorials of William H. Sumner and of Nathaniel Richards, severally claiming for losses by violation of contract with Burnett, Zavala and Vehlein, were submitted, examined and suspended. The Board then adjourned.

Tribune's Special Dispatches.

Adams's Express-Thieves Arrested, Adams & Co. have recovered all the money stolen from their Express, and ar. rested the thieves.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

Southern Magnetic Telegraph Office, cor. Hanover and Beaver sts. For late and important Telegraph dispatches see Seventh Page.

From the South-Destructive Fires.

Mountain View, (the residence of Bishop Meade of Virginia,) near Winchester, was destroyed by fire last week.

One-half of the town of Cynthians, Ky. has been destroyed by fire, including the Hotel and Courthouse.

No mail south of Washington.

Discovery of the Robber of Adams & Co.'s

Express.

A young man, a temporary Breaksman on the Railroad, was arrested to day and confessed to the Robbery of Adams' Express. He had buried the money near Canton, and a party has gone out to bring it in. He bought some clothing to-day, paying Spanish Dollars for it—hence the suspicion.

Masachusetts Senator. Beston, Thursday, Jan. 30. The House concurred in the election of Ran-

toul, (Opp.) for the short Senatorial term. He had just the number necessary to election—187 to 173 for Winthrop, (Whig,) and 13 scattering. In the Opposition votes there were two blanks, and one for "the man in the moon." New-Jersey Senator.

NEWARK, Thursday, Jan. 30.
The joint meeting to elect a U. S Senator will be held in Trenton to-morrow afterno

The Awful Steamboat Disaster. Private dispatches confirm the loss of the John Adams, with all the deck passengers and hands but two. The boat is a total loss. She struck a snag at Island 32 Mississippi.

The Murderers of Harkner.

Buffalo, Thursday, Jan. 30.

The prisoners Knickerbocker and Hall were examined to-day, before Justice Child, on the charge of the murder of Charles Harkner, and were fully committed for trial. The excitement still continues high, and great satisfaction is shown at the result of the examination. The prisoners manifested but little concern in regard to the result. They are both young men of respectable families living in this State.

Confession of Dunbar the Murderer.

Confession of Dunbar the Murderer.

About 20,000 copies of Dunbar's confession, (copy-righted) will be published to morrow. It is said the confession will disclose that the elder boy was murdered first, Dunbar strangling him in the barn and then hanging him in the tree. The younger boy was murdered shortly after at the edge of the woods, by blows from the flail. Destructive Fire at Burlington, Vt.

Destructive Fire at Bustington, Thursday, Jan. 38.

A fire broke out early this morning in what is called the Stockton Block, on Churchest consuming that, with several other buildings in the rear slee, the Chittenden County House, and County Jail. The loss is about \$10,000, on which there is an insurance of about \$6,000 to \$8,000.

The Late Defalcation at the East.

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 30.

The news of a heavy defalcation in the Boston and Maine Railroad Corporation, arose from a discrepancy in the accounts, which may yet be explained, the extent of which cannot exceed \$1,536 60, for which the Road has security to the amount of \$1,600. Rumor stated the defalcation at \$20,000,

Exchanges of Civilities between Buffale and

At a meeting of the Officers of 65th Regiment it was resolved to give a grand military ball on the 21st Feb and to invite Sir Hero Dalrymple and the Officers of his Regiment, in return for the recent invitation given to the Mayor and citizen to the military ball at Toronto.

Legal Intelligence.

BINGHAMTON, Thursday, Jan. 30.
The trial of "E. Bartram rs. Bartram, tanner, The trial of "B. Bartam #8. Bartam, tanaer, es. N. Gilman & Son, hide and leather dealers, of New York," which has been pending six days and nights, was summed up yesterday. The amount pending between the parties is about \$5,000, claimed by Gilman & Son for bad tanning. Both parties engaged very able counsel. No decision has been made readly and

has been made public yet. Weather Items. By Bain's Line, Office 29 Wall st.] THURSDAY, Jan. 30-10 AM

CHICAGO—Ther. 11 below.
TOLEDO—Ther. zero, clear.
DETROIT—Coldest day of the season.
PITTSBURGH—Clear; strong N.W. wind, extremely cold.
CLEVELAND—Clear; strong N.W. wind; Ther. 6 abora.
BUFFALO—Clear; intensely cold; Ther. 7 A.M. 1 below;
12 M. 3 above; 5 P. M. 10 above.
ROCHESTER—High N. wind; squally; Ther. 4 abova.
OGDENSBURG—Ther. 5 below.
WATERTOWN—Ther. 2 below.
SYRACUSE—Wind, W.N.W.; Ther. 5 above; storm continues.

nues.
OswEgo—Ther 2 above.
UTICA—Wind N.W. high; Ther, 3 above.
TROY—Wind, stiff N.W; clear and cold; Ther. 2009.
ALBANY—Wind, stiff N.W; clear and cold; Ther. 2019.

THURSDAY, Jan 30-8 P.M.

THURSDAY, Jan 30-8 P.M.

BOSTON—Ther. at zero; clear.

PROVIDENCE—Ther. 4 above; violent north-west wisd.

NEW-HAVEN—Ther. 6 above; wind north-west.

NORWICH, CL.—Ther. 8 above; wind north-west.

Washington, D. C.—Ther. 12 above; clear; wisd.

BALTIMORE—Ther. II above; clear; wind north-west. Wilmington, Del.—Ther. 10 above; clear; wind north

By Morse's Line.]

BUFFALO—Ther. 4 above, and falling; wind N.W.,
ROCHESTER—Ther. at zero all day, and now 3 below;
wind N.W.; very cold.

AUSUN—Ther. 6 above; wind N.; cloudy but not stormy.
SYRACUSE—Ther. zero; atrong N.W. wind, and very cold.

Oswago-Ther. 5 above and falling; a severe biting R

Osw goo-Ther, a below zero all day, and now falling; wind,
UTICA-Ther, 4 below zero all day, and now falling; blown hard from N.W.
ALEANY-Ther, 5 above; wind N.; very cold all day,
TROY-Ther, at zero all day, and now 2 below; brisk wind from N.W.
ST. JOHNS-Ther, 10 bolow zero; clear and very cold.
BURLINGTON, (VL)-Ther, 6 below; wind N.W.; interactly cold.

BURLINGTON, (VL)—Ther. 5 below; wind N. W.; 18ensely cold.
WHITEHALL—Ther. about zero; very cold and no windKINGSTON, C. W.—Ther. 4 below; weather clear.
MONTREAL—Ther. 12 below zero; very clear, but cold.
QUEREC—Ther. 12 below; wind W.
TORONTO—Ther. 6 above; very cold.

XXXIst CONGRESS ... Second Session

SENATE WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. St. Numerous petitions and reports were pre-

Mr. EWING reported a bill allowing the Regests of the Smithsonian Institution to pay into the Treasury one hundred and fifty thousand dollars surplus in their hands—to be added to the per-

manent endowment of the Institution.

Mr. Rusk reported a joint resolution providing that dead letters remaining in the Post Office is California and Oregon shall be opened in California by the Postmaster of San Francisco, and i Special Agent to be appointed. All letters as containing valuables to be destroyed there; these containing valuables to be sent to the Department at Washington, and a Special Agent to be appointed at a salary of \$2,500. The joint resolution was considered and the engrossment of dered.

dered.

Mr. Mason offered a resolution directing inquif-into the propriety of providing by law to pay the Spanish claims on account of the Amistadean as recommended by Mr. Polk in his Message, pr cember, 1847.

Mr. CHASE objected and the resolution lies over Mr. WALKER'S resolution calling on the Begents of the Smithsonian Institution to report my they have not removed the National Massas from the Patent Office was taken up. Mostly Pearce, Jeff Davis, Foote and Badger opposit

Mr. WALKER replied and the resolution was The Private Land Claims California Bill we

taken up. The question pending was on Min. Benton's modified amendment, that bone ade por